

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 22, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 87 70

July 22, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 88 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.80

2976 日一十月六

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

四拜禮 號二十月七年七英 SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS' FRIGHTFUL ADMISSION.

GERMANS MASSACRE FIVE THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Cardiff Miners Ratify Yesterday's Agreement.

ANOTHER OF COMMANDER MAX HORTON'S EXPLOITS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

COMMANDER MAX HORTON IN THE BALTIC.

July 21, 4.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that it was Commander Max Horton, D. S. O., who successfully torpedoed the German battleship *Pommern* (13,000 tons, built 1907) in the Baltic on the 2nd. (cheers).

THE WELSH COAL MINERS.

July 21, 1.55 p.m.
At Cardiff, a conference of the Miners' delegates overwhelmingly ratified yesterday's agreement.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS SHOOT 5,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

July 21, 11.45 a.m.
According to a Petrograd communique Austrian prisoners, taken near Cholm, declare that the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rawa-Ruska. Austrian soldiers, who arrived as reinforcements, saw a large cemetery wherein these martyrs are buried.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that two highly successful air raids are reported in the official despatches. Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on Colmar railway station, causing great damage. No bombs touched the town. Four aeroplanes bombed Châtenay railway junction to the south of Vouziers and dropped forty-eight projectiles.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

A REMARKABLE AIR DUEL.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a remarkable air duel is reported between the giant Russian aeroplane, an *Iliamoumouretz*, and three German machines. One of the latter was severely damaged and all were beaten off, the *Iliamoumouretz* safely returning to headquarters although she had many shot-holes.

CIVIL SERVICE RETRENCHMENTS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a Committee to enquire as to what savings are possible in the Civil Service.

Later, 9.20 p.m.
Mr. Asquith, referring to retrenchment, declared that some waste had been inevitable during the campaign, which they had not foreseen would be so gigantic; but Mr. McKenna, Earl Kitchener and Mr. Balfour would see it reduced to the minimum.

THE WELSH COAL MINERS.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.
A message from Cardiff says that the work of Mr. Lloyd George and others is bearing fruit. The miners and employers, in the afternoon, are conferring separately on the revised terms, while a conference of delegates is summoned for to-morrow, which is a most important step forward.

Mr. Lloyd George has definitely decided to address the delegates and will probably speak in the Welsh language. Everything now depends on the spirit with which the men regard the terms, which will give them nearly all they asked for. Mr. Lloyd George to-night informs the men of his final views to enable them to return to their respective districts and submit the position to the work people pending a conference.

Later, 8.30 p.m.
The strike has been settled. All the men's demands have been conceded except one point.

July 21, 1.00 a.m.
The result of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Cardiff is that the South Wales coal strike is practically settled. The men's demands have been provisionally conceded with one exception which will probably be compromised.

The conference of the miners' delegates to-day is expected to ratify their executive's acceptance of the arrangement.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

July 20, 4.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Manchester reports that Arthur Speakman, secretary of the Gaddum Company, charged with trading with the enemy in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50. Leave to appeal was granted.

COSSACKS CAPTURE A CONVOY.

July 20, 4.55 p.m.
The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash on the Baltic provinces was seriously planned, probably with the object of securing the Gulf of Riga as a naval base. The German offensive is however held up some forty miles to the west of Riga and possibly the Russians evacuated Windau, as the Russian communique makes no mention of an engagement there. Meanwhile, the Cossacks have successfully attacked the German rear, capturing an important convoy. The Russians were also successful between Mitau and Shavli.

GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH PROGRESS.

July 20, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the British attack to the east of Ypres, following the explosion of mines, is admitted in the Berlin communique, also that some British progress was made.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS FIFTEEN MILES FROM WARSAW.

July 20, 6.25 p.m.
The Germans to the north of Ostrolenka advancing down tributaries of the Narew reached the Narew at two points, and also claim to have occupied a permanent fortification on the north-west bank of the river at Ostrolenka. A communique declares that the Germans have reached Blonie, which is only fifteen miles from Warsaw, also Grojec and positions thirty miles to the south of Warsaw, the Russians losing five hundred prisoners and two machine guns in a rear-guard action. The communique continues that further to the south the German cavalry have reached the branch railway between Radom and Ivangorod and claims that five thousand prisoners were taken in the fighting in this region, but it also admits strong Russian counter-attacks on the arrival of Russian reserves.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

July 20, 9.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons the great complexity of the problem of the transmission of the United States cotton to Europe was emphasised by Mr. Asquith, who said that he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed that a great deal of cotton, which is necessary for the manufacture of explosives, reached the enemy, yet we must be most careful not to unduly infringe upon the trading rights and legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we were upon terms of perfect amity. The Government hoped, however, that soon there would be a more adequate solution of the various difficulties (loud cheers).

THE SURPRISE OF THE FRENCH NEAR THE FIRING LINE.

July 20, 9.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France reports an unusual scene at a small town near the firing line, the pipers of the 40th Pathans (formerly stationed at Hongkong) giving the public a performance which attracted a large attendance. All the townspeople, dressed in their best, thronged the square, besides numerous military men including two Generals. The surprise and delight of the French to hear the "Marseillaise" played on the bagpipes and drums knew no bounds and the entertainment was a splendid success.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS DESTROY TURKISH CONVOY.

July 20, 9.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd announces that Russian torpedo boats have destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

BRITISH WAR CREDIT.

July 20, 9.55 p.m.
The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit without division.

BRITISH OCCUPY GERMAN TRENCHES.

July 20, 11.55 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports as follows: After successfully exploding a mine at Chateau Hooge the British occupied 150 yards of the enemy's trenches, which have been consolidated. The British captured seventeen prisoners, including two officers, and also took four mitrailleuses.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESSURE MAINTAINED.

July 21, 12.15 a.m.
It is officially announced at Petrograd that the enemy, on the 19th, continued to advance in the Shavli region, and our fortress artillery at Novogeorgievsk successfully engaged the heads of the enemy columns. Austro-German pressure is maintained in the Sokal region.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Austro-German pressure is being maintained in the Sokal region.

Austrian prisoners declare that the Germans shot 5,000 Russian prisoners at Rawa-Ruska.

The South Wales Miners' delegates have overwhelmingly ratified yesterday's agreement.

The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit of £250,000,000 without a division.

A communique declares that the Germans have reached Blonie which is only fifteen miles from Warsaw.

Russian torpedo boats destroyed a convoy of 59 Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

The South Wales coal strike has been settled. All the men's demands have been conceded except one point.

It was Commander Max Horton who successfully torpedoed the German battleship, *Pommern*, in the Baltic on the 2nd inst.

The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash into the Baltic provinces was seriously planned.

Arthur Speakman, secretary of the Gaddum Company, charged with trading with the enemy, in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50.

Austrian soldiers who arrived at Rawa-Ruska, as reinforcements, saw a large cemetery in which the 5,000 Russian martyrs are buried.

Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese shipping companies have been instructed not to carry enemy cargo from the 26th inst.

Britishers in Shanghai, says our Shanghai correspondent, are making the strongest representations to the Home Government against the issue of licences on the 19th.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 4, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 28.
Messrs. Charles Hawitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

Thursday, July 29.
Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—annual meeting—4 p.m.

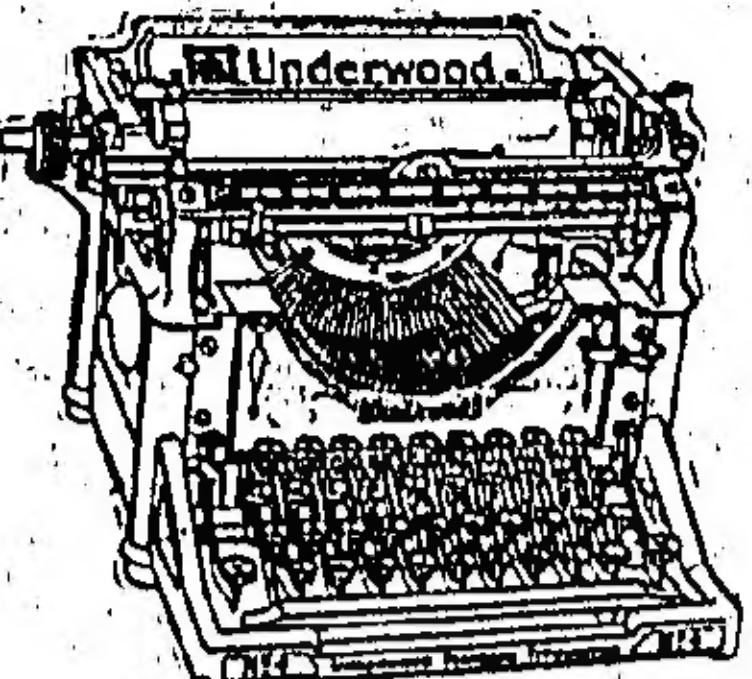
Extraordinary General meeting of Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong—4.30 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Hawitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

Friday, July 30.
Messrs. Charles Hawitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

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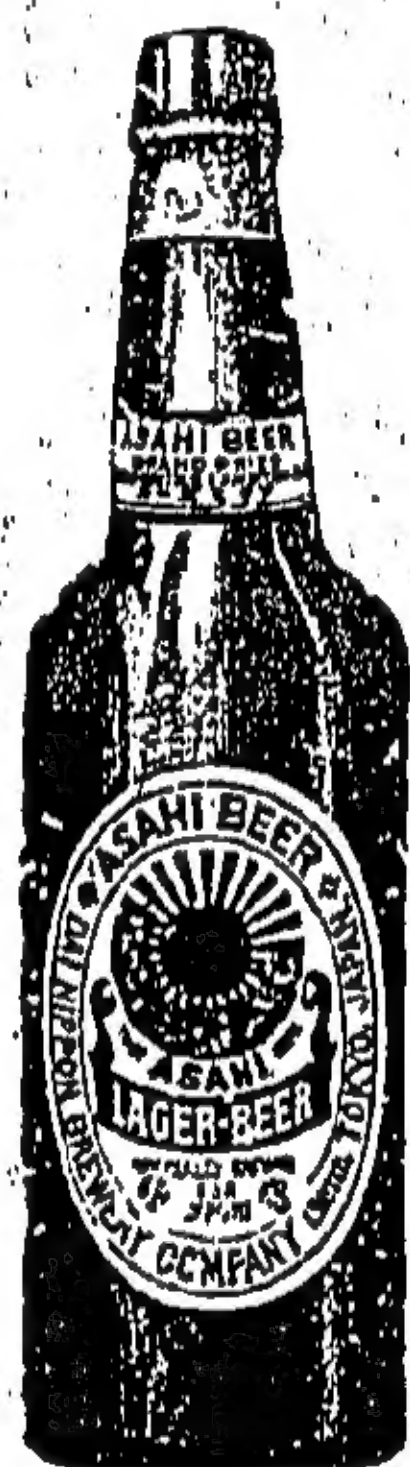
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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PROVISION & COAL

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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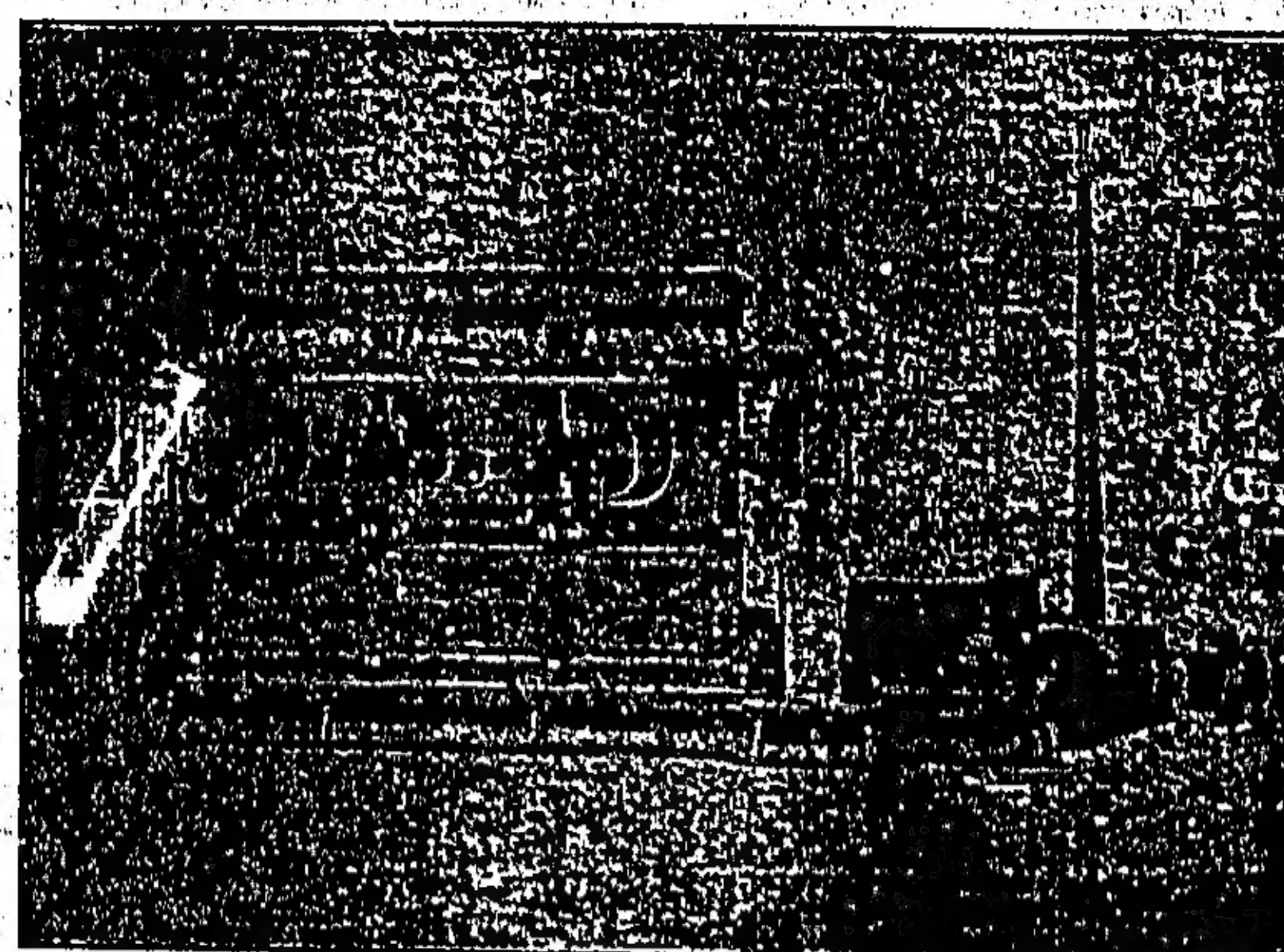
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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post

Cutting out Corruption. Dr. Gilbert Reid has been writing in the National Review on the question: Can China save herself? Dr. Reid's view, it is hardly necessary to say, is that of an interested friendly onlooker who is in a position to offer criticism and advice, and though he says nothing that is very new his articles are worth attention. His final conclusion is that China must be cured of the official corruption which impedes her progress and that she must cure herself. But that raises the whole question of whether China can cure herself and how. There is no more conservative nation on earth, no nation which clings so tenaciously to traditional habits, whether they are good or bad. As Count Okuma wrote recently: "In China there have been 22 or 23 great revolutions, and innumerable smaller revolutions in the past. Was any change in thought and characteristics made each time after these revolutions took place? No, there was no trace of a change having been made."

Daily Press

America and Her "Rights." With such evidence as the British Government was able to furnish in that Note of the astonishing increase in American exports of material necessary for the manufacture of munitions of war to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria, the action of the British Government was abundantly justified, and the Government of the United States had no just cause for complaint especially when we remember that by prohibiting the publication of manifests within thirty days after the departure of vessels from American ports, it deliberately increased the difficulties of the British Government in exercising its right of search. The British Government in its reply to the last American Note gave a general justification of its action in these terms: "We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become, on a scale hitherto unprecedented, a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armaments. We endeavour, in the interests of our own national safety, to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are bona fide neutral." It is manifestly necessary to our national safety that this policy should be maintained.

China Mail.

The Scandinavian Countries and Trade after the War. Denmark is also having her attention directed towards Russia, and several Danish engineers and representatives of shipping firms and manufacturers have already visited and settled in the country. The Copenhagen harbour accommodation, as that of several other neutral ports, has since the war began proved sadly inadequate, and with a view to the looked-for continuous expansion of Danish manufacture, commerce, and shipping, plans have been prepared for an extension of the Copenhagen free harbour to the north of its present area. Other and more comprehensive schemes for increased harbour and quay accommodation have also been put forward, and in all directions the Scandinavian countries are busily stirring themselves. Since the war began the Scandinavian countries, it is pleasing to record, have not been unmindful of the enormous advantages they have long derived from England's free trade policy, and on more than one occasion, especially since Germany's inhuman treatment of the "Lusitania's" passengers, they have not been averse from clearly indicating in which direction their sympathies and hopes lie.

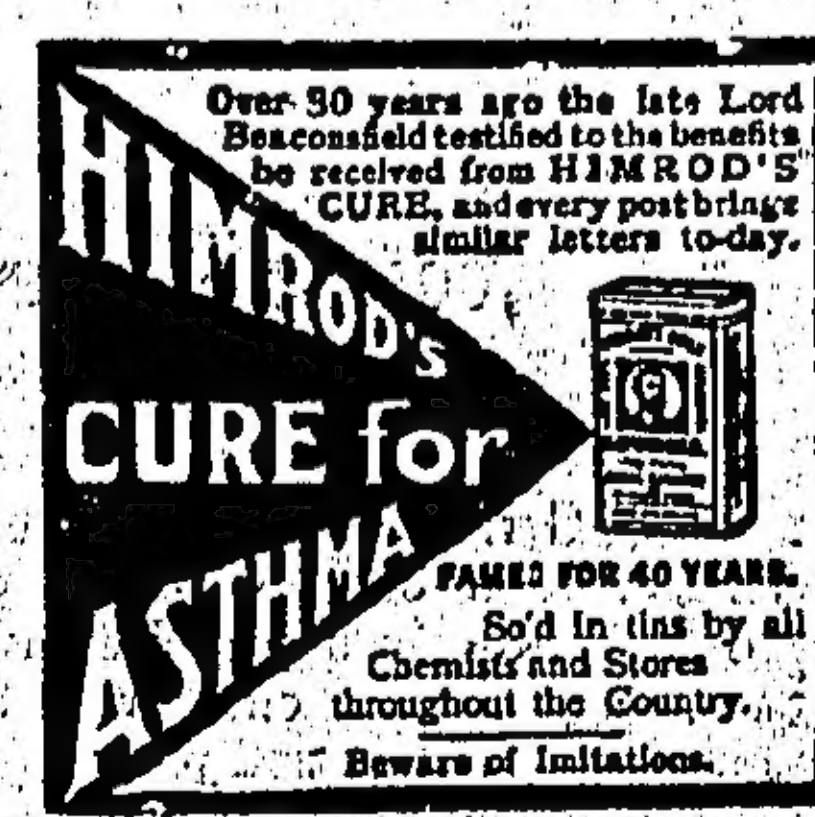
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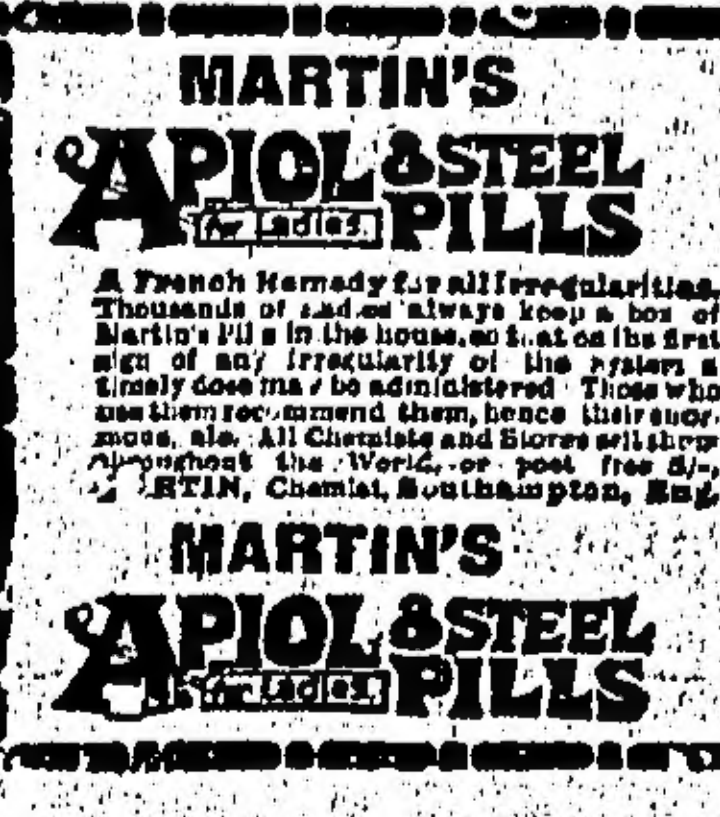
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Education—German."
The Old Bailey calendar for this session contains the following entry in connection with a man charged with a serious offence:—
Name: Wilhelm Stierzel.
Age: Forty-three.
Trade: Tailor.
Degree of Education: German.

Head of Girton Resigns.
Miss E. E. Constance Jones, mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, is resigning her position, but the resignation will not take place until the end of the present year. She has held the position since 1903, and desires more leisure to devote to her literary work on moral philosophy and ethics. Miss Jones took first-class honours in the moral science tripos in 1880, and is a devoted follower of the late Professor Henry Sidgwick.

"An Asquith."
A non-com, in the Durhams, in a letter home, has revealed the fact that the soldier's new name for a match is "an Asquith." The history of it is as follows. Mr. Asquith once memorably said, "Wait and see." A French football match, too, is by no means certain to flare up when struck. It has a way of deliberating—may even fizzle and smell a little and go out. In other words, it seems to say, "Wait and see."

A British Italian League.
The proposed formation of a British-Italian League, to prey on public opinion in both countries for a permanent entente, should be easy of accomplishment. No two Powers have ever proved more conclusively their love of peace than did Italy and England last July. The general sympathy, too between the subjects of King George and King Victor is exceptionally complete. We are the two crowned democracies of Europe, with the same passion for spiritual and political freedom. We not only can, but must, be friends.

Ordeal of Those at Home.
The Archbishop of York, speaking at Hull last night, said times must come in the history of every man and city and every nation of disturbance, distress, perplexity, and alarm. These were the great testing times of life, and the mettle of men, cities and the nation. The realities of war had been brought home on the East Coast, and they were called upon to take their place just as much as the men on the high seas or at the front in this supreme ordeal of our history.

The Magna Charta.
There are four copies of Magna Charta still extant, of which two are in the British Museum. These four have all the seals attached to them, and there are others unsealed. One of the Museum copies, which came to it with the priceless Cotton acquisition, has suffered from fire, and was photographed in glowing words by J. B. Green. But the best copy of all is not in London at all. It is the property of Lincoln Cathedral. The damaged copy in the British Museum was found in Dover Castle in 1630, and the fire in which it suffered occurred just a century later.

The Famous Ball at Brussels.
It is no easy task to ascertain the number of living descendants of the Duchess of Richmond, whose famous ball at Brussels a century ago was rendered historic by its association with the giving of Wellington's final orders to meet the advance of Napoleon. The Duke and Duchess had a family of seven sons and seven daughters, and many of these had numerous children. The present Duke is a great-grandson, as is Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, the dramatist. There is still living the widow of one of the sons of the fourth Duke, Lady William Lennox, who became the third wife of Lord William Pitt. Probably the only surviving granddaughter of the host and hostess of the function of a hundred years ago is Lady Russell, a daughter of the seventh son, who married the late Sir George Russell. Although the Duke died four years after the ball while Governor-General of Canada, the Duchess lived until 1912.

NOTICE.

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"PROFOUNDLY SERIOUS SITUATION."

Trade Unions and food prices.

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions has issued a manifesto to the *Globe*, expressing regret "at the failure of the Government to deal effectively with food and coal prices and with war profits." "Artificially inflated coal prices, in addition to endangering the comfort and health of the people, decrease the possibilities of employment (says the manifesto). Some manufacturers are already feeling the pressure and are talking of shutting down their factories because the nature of their business does not permit any further increase in the cost of production."

"Should this shutting down process extend, the Government will be faced with a profoundly serious situation. Already in Lancashire workpeople are demanding war bonuses in order that they may meet the increased cost of living. Notices have been handed in by representative sections of various unions, and a fortnight hence may see the whole of Lancashire in the throes of a gigantic industrial dispute. "These people feel full justification for their action, for while it is true that 980,000 workpeople have received war advances, ten or twelve millions have received no extra payments whatever, and these must still press for advances or cheaper food."

"There is amongst the people immense capacity for effort and sacrifice; they have given evidence of their willingness to attempt great things, but they have been discouraged by signs of vacillation and disagreement in high places. "There is no need for panic legislation, or for industrial or military conscription, but there is an immediate need for the suppression of partisan and personal jealousies in each Government department and throughout the country."

AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.

The following letter appears in the *Daily News* of June 12:—
Sir,—I have to-day received the following letter from a very distinguished Englishman who is at present in Paris:—
"It would be difficult to over-estimate the harm done in Paris by the *Daily Mail* attack on Lord Kitchener. In London that article did mischief enough; but in London the machinery of denial exists, and the Press as a whole was able quickly (although, of course, never quickly enough, for falsehood always has a start to counter it. But in Paris there is no such machinery; there are but two English papers—one the *Mail* and the other the *New York Herald* which merely records. From conversation with French people and English residents I

PRICE OF ROUMANIA'S ASSISTANCE.

Germany Preparing For a New Enemy.

Copenhagen June 2.—Germany seems to be preparing her people for a coming calamity in Rumania. The official publication of the Home Office, the *News Correspondent*, strongly emphasises how the feelings of Rumanians at Bucharest are cooling towards Austria. The Rumanians in Bukovina and Siegenburg are complaining because there is no improvement in the situation. Moreover, Rumanian society speaks French, and all these things are hopeful for the Allies.

The *Tagblatt* says that Italy and Rumania have not yet reached an understanding. One difficult point is that the Allies have promised Rumania Siegenburg and Southern Bukovina so as to secure her active military support. Rumania is not satisfied, but also wants Czernowitz and the Hungarian province of Banat, on the southern frontier. Russia, however, wants Czernowitz, and Serbia has been promised Banat. A New York message says that the Rumanian Government has placed an urgent order for half a million pairs of boots with a factory at Binghampton, New York.

THOMAS HARDY.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is seventy-five to-day says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 10, has resided for thirty years, with scarcely a break, in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, not only from love of his native place, but because he has a theory that his continued success as a writer depends largely upon maintaining the conditions of life under which he first made his mark. The idea is opposed to that of the majority of writers, who seek inspiration in change, but it has certainly justified itself in the case of Mr. Hardy.

find that the present view of England is extremely pessimistic. "England," they say, "has no shells, no trustworthy Commander. The *Mail* says so." Or they express the same conviction in a series of queries: "Is it not true that the Government is divided against itself?" "Is it not true that Kitchener is discredited?" And so on. And always the *Mail* as authority. The French ask, when I assure them that we are still their resolute allies, and that ammunition is still being let loose at the Germans from English guns: "Then why is the *Mail* permitted?" "It wouldn't be possible for a French paper to attack and slander Joffre." To this I have no reply, but to refer them to the capricious and not always too healthy differences between nations.

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class, Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.
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Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET. The whole or part of Shop in Chater Road.—
Apply CLARK & Co., Opticians.

"TORPEDOED BY ACCIDENT."

The Sinking of Norwegian Steamers.

Christiania, June 3.—The German Government has informed the Norwegian Government that investigation has shown that the Norwegian steamer *Belridge* was torpedoed by a German submarine by accident. The Imperial Government deplores the fact, and declares its willingness to pay full compensation. It proposes the appointment of Norwegian and German experts to fix the amount of compensation due. The Norwegian Government has agreed to this.

The German Foreign Minister has informed the Norwegian Legation in Berlin that the German Government has made a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer *America*, and that this investigation so far shows that it was not possible for the steamer to have been sunk by a German submarine. The German Foreign Office requests for further investigation the results of the investigation initiated by the Norwegian Government, accompanied with means of proof.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—One room, bath-room attached. On first level, furnished with or without board. Electric light and telephone. Apply "A.B.C." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed "Residences" in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Shift Engineer (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married men. First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak for a year or longer.—F. C. JENSEN, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Henry Garrow, Calcutta.
Hongsoo 13 and 24 Connaught Road, Singapore.
Kang Chor c/o Electric Light, Macao.
Kwonghiplong, Hloilo.
Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur.
Limkuiwai 11 Bon'am Street, Tapah.
Namshan, London.
Skinner, London.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chinguan, Amoy.
Hooktaishin, Amoy.
Jenyuen, Shanghai.
Jieyuenheng, 87 West of Kannedo, Shanghai.
Kwangziangsang, Shanghai.
Martin Hotels, Calamba Per Manila.
Maute, Shanghai.
Ngiankee Bonham Strand West, Swatow.
Poonatong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.
Shinchungsang, Hankow.
B. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

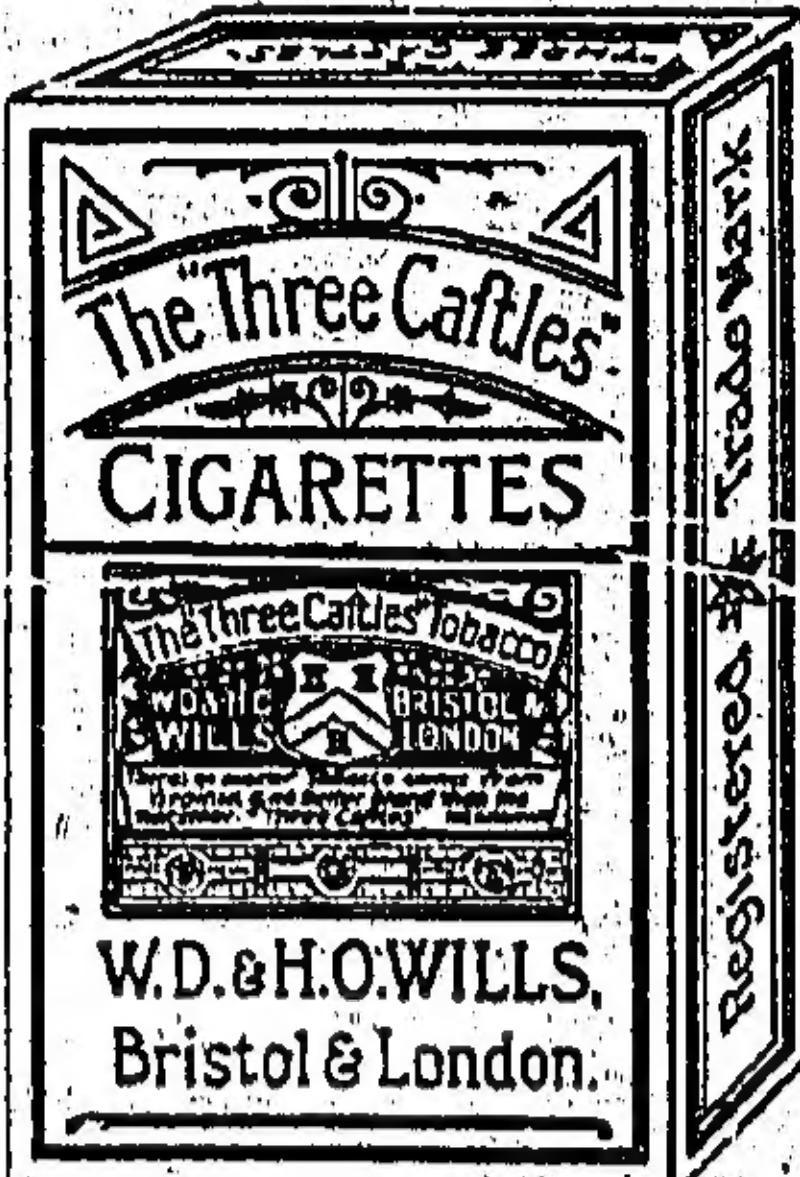
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to newspaper. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

BRAINS AND THE WAR.

Mr. H.G. Wells, never backward where up-to-date measures and ideas are in question, has been writing to a Home paper suggesting that "there is urgent need to bring imaginative enterprise and our utmost resources and scientific knowledge to the assistance of the new-born energies of the Coalition." If this is not done, the writer warns us that the war "is likely to drag on and be infinitely more costly and infinitely less conclusive than it could and should be." This is, in some sort, a hard saying. The new Ministry contains men of unusual experience and brain-power, and these are in touch with advisers—scientific and financial—who may be presumed to be in possession of the latest and best information on the points whereon they are likely to be consulted.

Nevertheless, the days are gone by when Mr. Wells was wont to jump to hasty conclusions and to give the world his half-incubated ideas whether it wanted to hear them or not, and one is bound to admit that there is much in his complaint that was called for. German methods, he says, in speaking of the fighting, have changed many times since the beginning of the war. "The enemy has produced novelty after novelty, and each has more or less saved their men and destroyed ours." He proceeds to point out that we have failed to take steps to produce more powerful aeroplanes and to arrange systematic attacks in the air; that we have not come up to the scratch in the production of high explosives or of any counterstroke to the enemy's submarines, improved torpedoes and poison gas; and that we manifestly ought to have provided "better armoured protection in advances against machine guns in trench warfare." Above, and beyond all, there is, he tells us, a sore lack of the "intellectual and imaginative enterprise" which would enable us to keep pace with the German improvements in trench construction.

Mr. Wells is, as all know, a prince among fantastic novelists and something of an idealist as well. His opinion on the subject of his attainments and abilities would not differ materially, in all probability, from that entertained by the warmest of his worshippers, and it is possible that he sees more in the achievements of his characters in such books as "The War of the Worlds" than the War Office would see. At the same time he is a man of quite unusual intellect, a scientist of generally admitted eminence, and a widely read man in all other directions to boot. He brings a strong and agile brain to bear on the war problem and, whether we like him or dislike him, we are bound to listen with respect to what he has to say. We are a conservative race and it is positive pain to most of us to depart from tradition. Of course there are many worse conditions than this, and our conservatism might be no such bad thing if it were not coupled with a refusal to grasp opportunities and strokes of chance as they offer themselves; in a word, if it were not hostile to the Britisher's becoming what he at times ought to be and never is: an opportunist. It is too early to talk of chances missed in this present war, but our past military history is full of examples. But the question is: can Britishers alter themselves in this respect? Can they fight in any other manner than that which they learned from their fathers and grandfathers? Strength of character, honesty of purpose, unflinching pluck, perseverance, humour and all-round common sense, are what have made them a great people, and these qualities should see them through the present difficulty. They know that there is a terrible amount of truth in Mr. Wells' charges; but, seeing that they have never been in the habit of employing imagination and intellectual activity to any bewildering extent on the battlefield, there is just a danger that if they attempted to adopt these now the parallel of David with Saul's weapons might have an uncomfortable bearing on the present situation.

A Holiday for the Police Courts.

It would seem, from the marked absence of police court news from day to day, that the magistrates are having something in the nature of a holiday just now. Long may it continue. We are not sufficiently firm in our faith in human nature to hope that the lull will last, or that crime can ever be wiped out in this Colony any more than in other places. But we do believe that it is possible to preserve order to such an extent in Hongkong that the average number of offences per week could be reduced by half. We have noticed, and so, doubtless, have our readers, that after a series of severe punishments for any one particular offence—e.g. snatching, or armed robbery—that offence goes out of fashion for quite a lengthy period. The inference is that, had our magistrates and judges been less uniformly lenient in past times, crime would be far less popular within the Colony than it is at the present day. So long as the local law allows men to return from banishment, practically with impunity, one can never be surprised at the continuance of crime.

Another Case for the S.P.C.A.

If ever our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should wake from its long sleep, one of the first things it might direct its attention to is the matter of the shooting of birds in gardens on this side of the Harbour. The Ordinance is tolerably explicit, but there is a type of Chinese in the Colony that think laws are only intended to bind the Britisher, and that the native is independent of them. Lastly complaints reach us that some of the well-to-do young Chinese, who inhabit the higher levels, are in the habit of amusing themselves in the early morning by taking pot shots at the birds in the trees near their houses. If the police will make inquiries as to the shooting, and the S.P.C.A. will ask to have the law enforced as to the shooting of singing birds, things may go a little more smoothly, and respectfully here. For those whose instincts incline them to sport, there are plenty of big birds to be shot in the New Territory; but it generally happens that the person who is mean enough to practice his shooting on singing birds at close range is not man enough to go out after anything in the legitimate sporting line.

An Added Flood Terror.

Word is going round in Canton in certain districts, that carcasses of pigs are being fished out of the water by enterprising Chinese. It is a matter that would have had no interest for our readers if it were not for the fact that a brisk trade in a general way is done between Canton and Hongkong in Chinese sausages. These come into the Colony frequently and the Chinese of the poorer classes are not given to asking too many questions as to the origin of the food which they purchase. Our market inspectors are usually smart in capturing the rogues who offer bad meat for sale, and it is no uncommon thing for a dealer to be summoned for dispensing pork which he well knows to be diseased. The very fact that men have been caught in this abominable act makes us feel that a word is not out of season just now on the subject of the dead pig of Canton. If a native butcher will sell bad provisions once he will do so again, and usually the sentences imposed on those detected in such work have not been of the sort to frighten others in the pork way of business from sojourn likewise. We hope that guild officials will give the Government all the help in their power towards keeping flood offal out of Hongkong. If certain traders get half a chance to import it they will assuredly do so.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD.

The following are our figures for week ending—July 17, 1915. Receipts \$12415. Increase with corresponding weeks last year \$1888. Aggregate to date—No. of weeks 29. Total \$310273. Decrease date—27539. W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DAY BY DAY.

IN HOPE TO MERIT HEAVEN BY MAKING EARTH A HELL.—Byron.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Atlantique* to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. *Chennan* at 3 p.m. to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Empire* at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$920, buyers.
China Fires.—\$152, buyers.
Indo-Chinas \$131, buyers.
Hongkong and W'poa D. Co. Ltd.—\$75, buyers.
China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.60 per share.
Shell Transport 87 3/8 buyers.
China Sagers.—\$126, buyers.
Lazos.—\$44, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—Tls. 88 1/2, buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd. \$72 1/2, buyers.
Ewo's.—Tls. 175, buyers.
Langkai.—Tls. 38 1/2, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9 1/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 103rd anniversary of the Battle of Salamanca.

Robbery at Taifoo.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of No. 1, Bridge Row, Quarry Bay, has been robbed of money and clothing to the value of \$18.60.

Thief Visits a School.

A petty theft from the Fairless School has been reported to the police. The extent of the theft was \$1.50 worth of clothing.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

The body of a Chinese, who died at 518 Shanghai Street, from the bursting of a blood vessel, has been sent to the Public Mortuary.

Theft from a Shopkeeper.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 6 Kwong Yuen Street, has complained to the Police of the theft, from his house, of a silver watch and chain and six pieces of clothing to the total value of \$28.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The following is a Memorandum of cargo shipped per P. & O. s.s. "Sardinia" Voy. 344 sailed 17/7/15. London: 4718 Pkgs. Tea, 2 Cases Old Documents, Gibraltar: 3 Cases silk goods, Marseilles: 8 Cases Birds feathers, Malta: 1 Case silk goods, Suez: 10 c/s, Paojam Silk, 1 c/s silk goods.

Band night at North Point.

Last evening, the third band night of the season at North Point, was every bit as crowded as on previous occasions, and this time there was the appearance of the moon as an additional attraction. The seats round the bandstand, on which the 74th Punjab Band, under Band Master Christian, discoursed sweet music, were filled, and as usual there were numbers of people standing on the roadway adjacent. The experiment of having one such night a week seems in a fair way to proving a success.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Play up, Russia!

If there is nothing of a startlingly encouraging nature in this morning's wires, we see little to justify the weebegone bearing of some of the local strategists. The news from the Western front, if not brilliant, at least tells us that our men and their allies are very much awake and are losing no opportunity of impressing that fact on the enemy. The fact that a German communiqué admits that "some" British progress was made, probably says more than Sir John French, in his modesty and caution, would trouble to say. One of the most useful items is that which deals with the activity of the Allies' aircraft. A French airship has dropped a number of bombs on an important military station and ammunition store, "two highly successful raids" are reported at Colmar, and a third at Chalange. These facts together with the continued progress of the Italian offensive down south, serve, in themselves, as a quaint commentary on the Kaiser's noisily expressed intention of making Europe tremble.

The Advance on Warsaw.

The German advance in the East, with special reference to Warsaw, is all too apparent, and even a Berlin communiqué hardly encourages us to think that the Russians' awkward position is exaggerated. Russia has made some distinct scores and is evidently fighting with courage and determination. Her plight is a fearful object lesson to our own country, for there is scarce room for doubt that insufficient ammunition is at the bottom of the whole business. It is Pzemyel over again on a larger scale; Russian guns rendered powerless to do harm by the fact that they were entirely out of ammunition. The enemy's more powerful artillery; and, in closer fighting, our infantry powerless because the enemy had fifty rounds of cartridges to their one. A lively awakening for Germany is yet in store, one knows; but what of the interim? How many more of Russia's subjects must be sacrificed before her munition output is all that can be desired? Will our people at home who have been slack over assisting in the factories bear the position in mind and profit by its lesson? Not that even at the worst—Germany is having a walkover. The Russians are selling their lives at a fearful price and there are others baring their teeth and waiting for an opportunity to strike. Talking of vengeance, something in that line may be meditated by the brethren of those five thousand Russian prisoners who have been butchered by the German troops. A year ago, the man who came along with such a story as that contained in the Austrian prisoner's admission would have been told to go to a madhouse. But we have learned some strange and awful truths about the refined German character since then. There is one comfort; the Russians are not quite so soft-hearted as we Britishers and may be able to think of adequate reprisals which would not occur to us.

Mr. Asquith and Conciliation.

They are still taking about cotton in the House, and Mr. Asquith "believes" that a great deal of it is reaching the enemy for use in the manufacture of explosives. Since this is his belief, and since so many hundreds or thousands of lives of British soldiers, depend on Germany's getting or not getting that cotton, it seems almost a pity that he should be talking of undue infringement and the legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals. If the matter were put to the ballot of the Empire it is likely that the Premier would find that the lives of our soldiers and of those of our allies weigh heavier in the scale of public opinion than the enrichment of a few American and German-American capitalists.

AMERICA'S 2,000,000 ITALIANS.

Shortage of Workers if They Go to the War.

The *Daily News* Special correspondent at New York, under date of June 7 writes:—Italy's entrance into the European war may more seriously affect America's economic situation than all the trade interruptions that have been caused by the Transatlantic conflict. It is estimated by the Washington Government that between 35 and 45 per cent. of the 2,000,000 men of Italian birth in the United States are still Italian reservists, and are bound to respond to their country's summons if called to the colours.

These Italians represent the most important of the unskilled workers of America. They are practically monopolists of the pick and shovel. So necessary is their part in the American scheme of things that when it was discovered a few weeks ago that aliens could not legally be employed in New York on State work the Legislature had to pass an amending Act, despite objections by labour organisations. Otherwise, the City of New York would have been unable to complete the work of excavation for its new underground railway. If nearly a million Italians are called back to Europe from America, at this time, there will be interruptions of important works all over the country.

It is understood, in a general way, that the Italian Government is familiar with the embarrassment that would result to the United States if its supply of unskilled labour were rapidly reduced. Because of this fact it is probable that pressure will not be brought to bear on reservists in America to return home unless it eventually becomes necessary to use them in the army. If all goes well with the Italian arms only those Italians in America who return to their fatherland on their own initiative will have an opportunity of seeing life in the trenches. The Consulates at present say they are assisting no Italians to leave America for the front.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1875 Private A. F. de Silva to Right Section M.G. Co. No. 1876 Private A. Moore to Scouts Company. (No. 1 Section) Parade.

Parades.

Parades for Thursday, 22nd Instant, 5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Artillery Battery, Centre and Left Sections M.G. Co., Civil Service Co. and Scouts Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under Sergt. Major Higby. Remainder nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 23rd instant.—H.K.V.R.
Denton Camp, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 23rd instant.—H.K.V.R.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total to 21st inst.	Daily average
Tons	253	285	235	248	249	280	250	258	226	228	238	230	240	222	240	235	275	275	247	232	235	5528	263.24

THE FULL COURT.

A Question of Leaseholds and a will.

Mr. Sharpe, K. C., continued his reply to the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K. C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, in the will case in the Full Court, this morning. He thought, he said, he had clearly pointed out to their Lordships, the foundation for the construction he had argued, in that the interpretation and the definition of personal estate in Stroud and elsewhere in Halsbury, most clearly and unambiguously was that "personal estate" used strictly in a legal sense included leaseholds and leaseholds.

Judgment was reserved.

THE ROYAL SCOTS' LAST STAND.

Soldier Describes Fight at Festubert.

We have received a letter from a reader which bears out Mr. John Buchanan's despatch on the fighting at Festubert, says the *Daily News* in which was told of the gallant stand of the 8th Royal Scots (T.F.). The letter is written by the reader's brother, a quartermaster-sergeant in the regiment mentioned who has been at the front since Nov. 2. It reads as follows:—

"We had a very rough time in the trenches during the three days we took part in the advance, and our casualties were large. We went into the trenches late on the Saturday night, and the battle started early on Sunday morning. The big guns opened the fray, shelling the German trenches for about half an hour, and then two battalions of our brigade took up the attack, supported by another two battalions, while the 8th Royal Scots formed the reserve. We lay in reserve trenches for a while, and as each battalion advanced we followed up."

"While moving from one trench to another we were heavily shelled by the German big guns, and it was rather a trying experience, but every man in the battalion behaved splendidly and kept quite cool. Late in the afternoon we moved up into the front line and had an exciting time. We had to dig ourselves in the best way we could under fire, and in the trenches we dug we had to remain for a couple of days, hanging on to the ground that had been gained. The Tuesday was our worst day, as the Germans seemed to have the exact range of our trench, and from daylight to dark that day they sent their shells buzzing round about us."

"It was a very trying time, but we stuck to it all right. I am sorry to say that we lost our colonel (Colonel Brook) that day, and every member of the battalion was sorry to hear that he had been struck. He was a good officer and proved himself a brave man. He was so cool in the time of danger that his example was a great encouragement to the men. I came out all right and hope never to be in the same again. It was a perfect hell."

Every Man a Hero.
Private E. Steele, 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, writing to his brother at Rushden, says: "I can honestly say I was never nearer to death in my life than I was in this last attack. We made a charge on the German trenches, and a brave body of men that ours, you could never see. We were mown down like a flash of wind under the machine-gun fire of the Germans. How I managed to escape I cannot tell you. I quite believe I said my prayers more times that day than ever before in my life. I arrived back in our trenches without a scratch. After going through what I call 'hell on earth' for fourteen hours I had another experience. I was sitting in a small dugout in the trench with three other fellows when a German shell came through the top and exploded inside the dugout, killing two of my pals and blowing the third and myself straight into the trench. After some minutes we came to, and I find we had not a scratch on us."

SPECIAL CABLE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

JAPANESE SHIPPING COMPANIES INSTRUCTED NOT TO CARRY ENEMY CARGO.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, 1.30 a.m.
Japanese shipping companies have been instructed, by the Japanese Government, to refuse to carry enemy cargo, from the 26th inst. Britishers in Shanghai are making the strongest representations to the Home Government against the issue of licences on the 19th inst. (referred to in our Special Cables on Tuesday).

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting of Shanghai Branch.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the China Association was held at the Shanghai Club on Saturday July 17. Mr. H. A. J. Macray, president, and he was supported by Messrs. E. O. Pearce, E. F. Mackay, W. A. C. Platt, D. McNeill, E. O. Richards, and L. E. Canning (Secretary). There was a good attendance of members.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have only been in your hands for a few days, but with your permission, I propose that we shall take them as read. I must apologise for the delay in the issue of the report, but pressure of work this year and other circumstances are responsible for its tardy completion, whilst our printers disappointed us by a few days.

Following the custom of my predecessors in the chair I will as briefly as possible bring you up to date in the subjects dealt within the report, but before doing so, I feel sure you will like to hear what has, so far, been done in connection with the Volunteers who have been sent home under the auspices of the Association. I would first of all state that the reason there is no reference to this question in the report, is because your Committee decided that all subscribers to the fund should be furnished with a roll of the men, what branch of the forces they have joined, the list of subscribers to the fund, and the correspondence leading up to the Association opening a recruiting campaign. This pamphlet is now in the printer's hands, and will be posted to members and subscribers at an early date. Well, Gentlemen, we have sent home, up to the present time, 203 men, including Captain—now Major—Hilton-Johnson, who went home in charge of the big draft in October last. This, however, is not by any means the total number of men who have left this port, for over fifty have left recommended for Commissions by His Majesty's Minister, and to these again must be added the men who have left on their own account, and those who joined the Army while on home leave.

Shanghai has done well, but it must do better. We collected over £25,000 which has been expended in passages. You will, no doubt, have noticed that as Lord Kitchener is appealing for "more men and even more men," your Committee have decided on sending home another draft if possible. There must be men whose positions by a little reorganisation can be spared, and I appeal to all heads of firms to consider this question. I also appeal to members and the British Community generally for funds to send men home, and I feel sure that this will not fall on deaf ears. Before I leave this question of Volunteers, I would like to state that the Association has worked all through in close co-operation with His Majesty's Consulate General, and I would also like to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by those gentlemen of the Medical Profession who have so willingly undertaken the work of examining the men before being accepted.

I should also like to express, in the name of this branch of the Association, our sincere sympathy with all those of our members—both here and at home—who through this terrible War are now mourning the loss of relatives, those anxiously awaiting news of the missing, and with the wounded.

Enemy Trading.
This question after lengthy negotiation has at last been settled, and after the 26th instant the Proclamation, of which we have only telegraphic news, becomes operative. To our London Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, a word of thanks is due, for we know that he has presided this question, and argued it out from every point of view with our Government Officials. The report deals with this question up to where reconsideration by the Home Authorities was promised. We have yet to learn, however, of the final negotiations leading up to the change of attitude of His Majesty's Government on this all important question.

China and Japan.
The situation at one time looked as if only rupture or the humiliation of China could be the result of the negotiations between these two countries, but fortunately a compromise was effected and it is a pleasure to record that an amicable settlement was reached. Japan, naturally, did not undertake an attack on Tsingtao for nothing, and the fall of that fortress left her in a position to negotiate with China. We, of course, looked upon the capture of the German stronghold as a feat of arms by an Allied force, and in consequence expected that our Government would take part in the negotiations following. In fact, in some quarters I may state the action of Japan was criticized for opening negotiations before the cessation of hostilities in the main theatre of the War, but I am sure on reflection every one must admit that the demands made by Japan were perfectly in accord with her policy of many years past, which has been directed towards the peaceful penetration, rather than the territorial dismemberment of China.

In connection with the Japanese demands, your Committee reported and strongly endorsed an appeal from the British residents at Chefoo to urge our Government to consider the prior claim of that Port for rail connection with the Kiaochoo-Chinan Line against Lungkow. The history of the Chefoo breakwater scheme and its railway requirements is too well known to need recapitulation, but I do not consider it unreasonable to say that with organized procedure both projects would most likely have been sanctioned long ago. The breakwater plans have been accepted by the Chinese Authorities, and a tender for the work has likewise been accepted, but the value of this shipping facility, you will readily understand, would be hopelessly minimized unless railway connections with the producing areas were established. Chefoo has struggled for many years in the belief that improved transit facilities would eventually receive official sanction, and this has been brought about, but on the eve of the work commencing a fresh menace appeared in the form of pressure exerted for the development of Lungkow.

To try and offset the vicious German Press campaign in this country your Committee have had translated and printed,

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Queen's Hall of last September and have through the medium of the various Consulates and other sources, distributed some 10,000 pamphlets. In addition to this we have circulated to English reading Chinese the following pamphlets:—
"The Conduct of the War by Sea."
"The War, its causes, and its message" (speeches by the Prime Minister August-October, 1914).
"The Double Alliance versus The Triple Entente" by James M. Book.
"The Great War" Speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Queen's Hall, September 1914.
"How Britain Strove for Peace" By Sir Edward Cook.
"Why we came to help Belgium" by H. W. Massingham.

The War Prospect and Retrospect, Speeches by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, late First Lord of the Admiralty; Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, former Chancellor of the Exchequer.
It may not be generally known that the Patriotic Organisation of Great Britain, whose object is the preparation and diffusion in neutral countries of appropriate literature in regard to the origin and objects of the War invited our Parent Committee in London to undertake the work in China. The appeal was supported and the result has been the completion of a pamphlet entitled "The Great War: Its origin and the responsibility for it." This Gentleman, you will receive embodied in the London Report, which has, so far, not come to hand, but I would like to mention that the pamphlet is now in course of translation, and when printed is to be circulated broadcast throughout this country.

Gentlemen, there is one thing more I would like to mention, and that is to inform you that on learning that Sir John Jordan had been nominated as a Member of the Privy Council, your Committee telegraphed its heartfelt congratulations to Peking. We all realize how hard Sir John has worked for our interests, and we know he has had a very strenuous time since the outbreak of hostilities, and the honour conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty is a tribute for the services rendered to his country, and his countrymen in the East.

This is all I have to say, except that we have again to thank Mr. Main for kindly auditing the accounts. These do not, however, call for any special comment, but I will refer to them again in a minute or so, when we consider the question of the temporary abolition of the entrance fee, and the collecting of the subscription in dollars as against taels.
On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Platt, the report and accounts were passed.

The Subscription.
The Chairman next observed that some time ago the question of annulling the entrance fees was considered by the committee, and it had been decided to recommend that the subscription be \$10, in place of £18, and that the entrance fee be temporarily suspended. It was thought that this alteration would lead to a considerable increase in membership. Everybody nowadays was doing his best for his country and had not too much to spend in other directions, and he therefore thought this present proposal would meet the wishes of a good many.

A resolution to this effect, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Mackay was unanimously carried.
The Chairman then announced that the new by-laws worked out by a sub-committee specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with regulation 9 of the London Association had just been completed, but there had not been time to send them round to members.

It was decided that the by-laws be put into force, remaining subject to confirmation at the next meeting.

The Committee for the ensuing year was appointed as follows: Messrs. E. M. Gull, E. F. Mackay, H. A. J. Macray, P. W. Massey, C. L. Maxwell, D. McNeill, W. A. C. Platt, E. O. Richards, G. A. Richardson, and A. Stephen.—*N. C. Daily News.*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
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WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

TELEGRAMS

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STRIKE OF STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")
London, Received, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that five thousand Standard Oil employees at Bayonne, New Jersey, have struck work. Six outgoing vessels have been delayed.

EMIGRANT STEAMER AFIRE.

WIRELESS CALL ANSWERED.

London, Received, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Darban reports that the s.s. Benalla, bound for Australia with eight hundred emigrants on board, is on fire in one hold. The vessel was eight hundred miles east of Darban when the news was received. The s.s. Otaki, one hundred and fifty miles off, picked up the wireless call and is hastening to the Benalla, which is now steaming to meet the Otaki.

PREPARE FOR PEACE.

"Safety Valve" Correspondent
Submits Some Sensible Suggestions.

In a letter to the *Safety Valve* column, Stacy W. Gibbs of Berkeley replies to American militarists by stating that if the present war has demonstrated anything, it is that modern armies and navies are obsolete. He contends that the conflict is being won not by the number of men in the field, but by invention and machine above. Siege guns, set up and fired not by soldiers but by workers in overalls from the Krupp factory, and submarines, manned by engineers, are carrying the day. Soldiers making up a standing force are not necessary, according to this writer, who argues that "American boys could burrow in trenches as well as the best drilled men in the Kaiser's army."

The moral of his argument is that in place of conscription or better inducements to enlisting we should have a Government plant for making cannon, ammunition and submarines and an increase in the number of officers undergoing special technical training.

In other words, the idea is to have preparation limited to the mechanical means of warfare and skilled mechanics, and to dis-

pose with standing armies because they are just that form of preparedness most likely to lead to that which we should be most anxious to avoid.

To the extent that the suggestion is in the direction of opposing militarism, it is deserving of thoughtful consideration. Hitherto the manufacture of arms and ammunition has borrowed more from invention and discovery in the useful industries than it has repaid, but, under the scheme proposed, it would be quite possible for our military mechanicians to be of considerable service to the state in a peaceful capacity.

If we must be efficient in the manufacture of arms, here is a means of preparation, minus the evil of that militarism, which, ex-cused on the ground of defence, yet becomes so readily a means of defiance.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. NOTICE OF EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING.

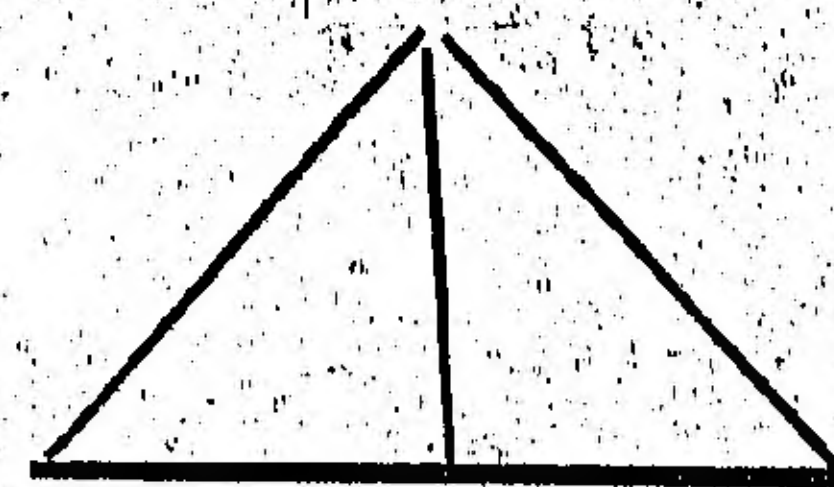
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situate on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1915, at 12.45 of the clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 20th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 33, viz:—

"33a.—Any Member who is adjudicated a Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-submitted shall not be called upon to pay any Entrance Fee."

By order,
H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1915.



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SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS.

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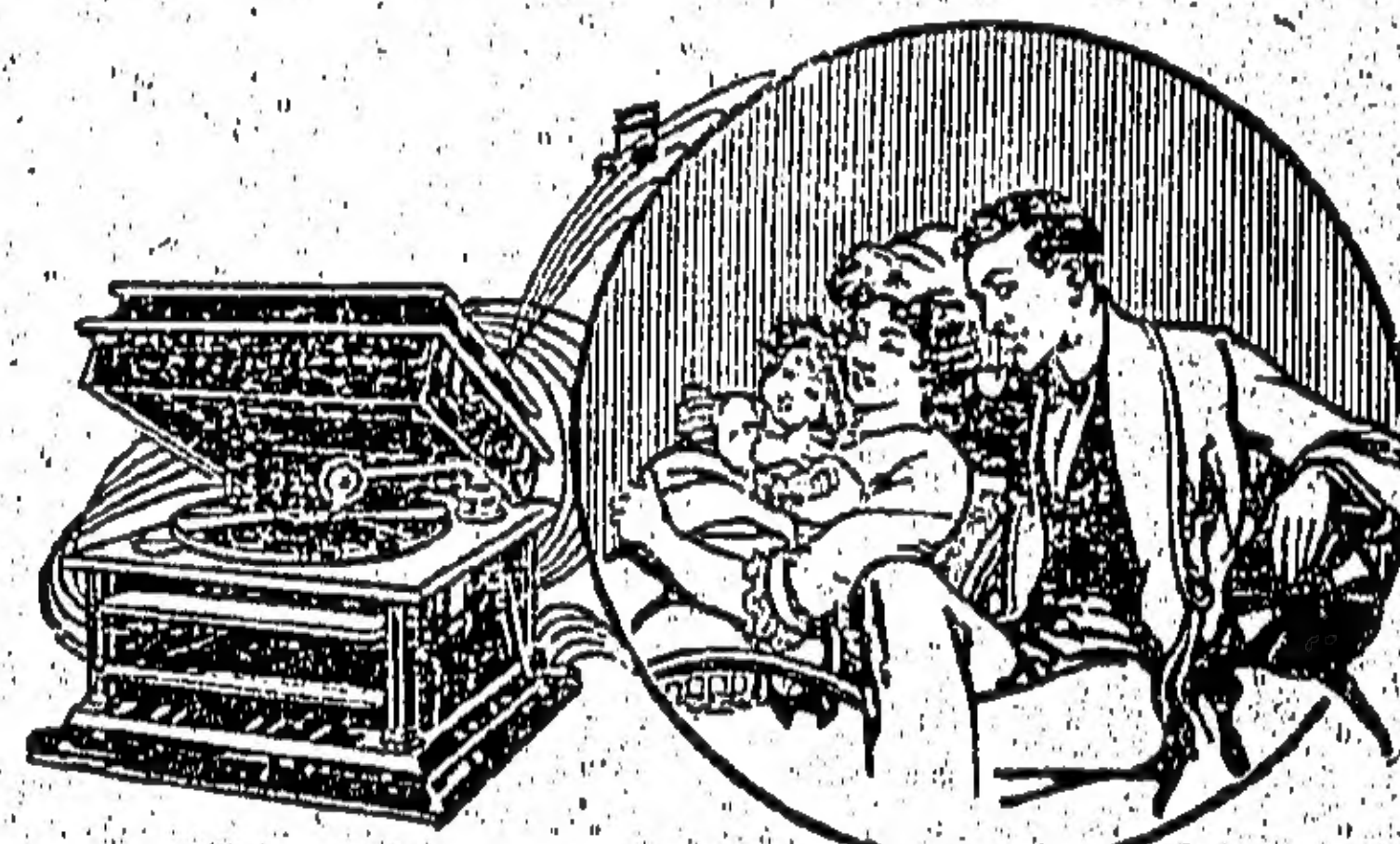
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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 22nd JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd JULY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
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Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 20,000 THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 12,500 TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 12,000 THURSDAY, 29th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 22nd July.
Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

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" 2nd Single " 400, " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605, " " Return " 550.

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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
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To Sydney, 1st Single £40, To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72, " 1st Return £73.16/-

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150, To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " 90, " 2nd " 83.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	20th July at noon.

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Hongkong 22nd July, 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	Java	in port	JAPAN	22nd July
Timanook	JAPAN	18th July	Java	22nd July
Tikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	Java	7th Aug.

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[15]

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Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
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Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £98.10.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	23rd July at 2 p.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhay	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. " "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. " "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 27th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 30th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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LOG BOOK.

Proposed Closing of Clyde Yards. The Clyde Armaments Committee are in negotiation, it is understood, with other firms of merchant shipbuilders, with a view to closing their yards in order that the men who are employed there may be transferred to Government work. Three Port-Glasgow firms, it is reported, have been approached.

American Shipping. The Bureau of Navigation, Washington, reports that 103 sailing, steam, and unrigged vessels, of 26,124 gross tons, were built in the United States and officially numbered during April. Of these 157 were of wood and six of metal construction. Seven of the vessels launched were sailers, 70 steamers, and 78 unrigged. Two were craft built of concrete.

National Seamen's Act. As a result of the provisions of the National Seamen's Act, which becomes effective for American vessels on Nov. 4 next the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may have difficulty in maintaining its Trans-Pacific service to Honolulu, China, and Japan. The Act provides that ships cannot sail from American ports unless 75 per cent. of the crew speak the language of the country whose flag she carries. The Act prevents the employment of Oriental labour to compete with vessels flying the Japanese flag, and will probably affect all American ships in the Oriental trade.

Another shipping concern which has been able to recoup itself for previous indifferent years out of the recent high freights is the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company. The gross profit last year was \$40,800, as against \$39,800, and the net profit, after raising the depreciation allowance from \$14,700, to \$19,200, comes out at \$26,900, as compared with \$21,100. Following on a considerable run of bad luck the company re-entered the list of dividend payers in 1913 with a distribution of 5 per cent., and this rate is now raised to 6 per cent. The carry forward of \$2,900 is \$1,000 more than was brought into the account.

The Japanese Department of Communications is said to have concluded contracts with the companies concerned for the grant of subsidies for one year to the regular services on the near seas. The companies receiving subsidies, and their amounts, are as follows:—

Lines.	Companies.	Subsidy Yen.
South Seas Nanyo Yusen	Company	200,000
Yungtze	Japan-China	118,233
Shanghai	N.Y.K.	252,500
North China	N.Y.K.	118,233
Japan Sea	N.Y.K. and O.S.K.	264,000
Hokkaido	N.Y.K.	25,000
Dairen	O.S.K.	100,000

The Japan Sea service includes Katsufuto and Vladivostok.

Scandinavian Ports. The harbour of Christiania is to be extended. The Harbour Board has advertised a prize competition for this purpose. All proposals are to be sent in before the end of November. The Danish harbour of Aalborg is to be widened at a cost of 1,200,000 kr. The free harbour of Copenhagen is to be extended by building a large new basin for about 4,000,000 kr. The basin will be over 31 feet deep and is to have modern sheds and cargo cranes. The most extensive operations, however, are to be undertaken at Gothenburg, where the installation of a free harbour, already decided upon a couple of years ago, is already under execution. The scheme includes two basins with about 25 feet depth of water and a quay length of 3720 feet. The cost will amount to 8,375,000 kr. The quays are to be provided with modern goods sheds, cranes and warehouses. A large area inside the harbour will be reserved for industrial work, warehouses, and depots. The Goia Work's large floating dock, now under construction, are at the entrance to the harbour.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALEXANDER CAMP.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sat., 24th July at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Ocutta	Yatsing	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 25th July at 7 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 27th July at 7 a.m.
WWEI & Hantsin	Cheongshing	Wed., 28th July at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Wed., 28th July at 4 light
SPORE, Pang & Ocutta	Fooksang	Thur., 29th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 31st July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporua, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	28th August.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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Oil type Motor and Reserve Gear.

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MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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TELEPHONE No. 27

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	24, July
M's, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via, B.C. & S'tlie via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shwaei M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle.	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'oo via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.

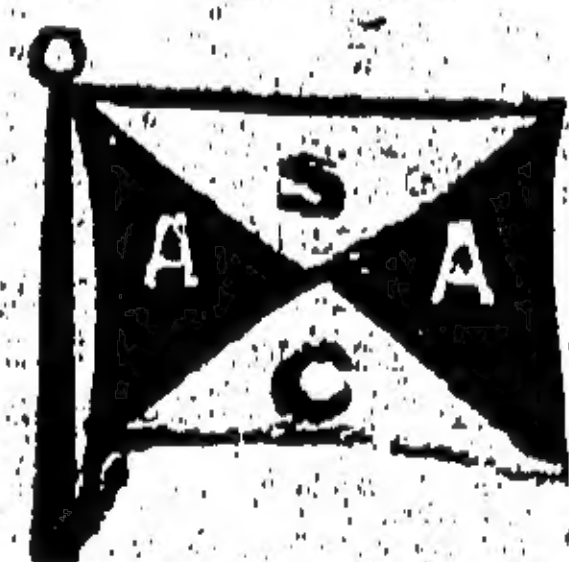
AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	26, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiman	D. L. Co.	27, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	28, July
S'pore, Pang, R'oon & Calcutta	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	30, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Inaho M.	O. S. E.	2, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	7, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Nora	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Thipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Thitarom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Thitasp	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimatook	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 17th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215; Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on Saturday, the 17th July at 2 p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Saturday, the 31st July.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 10th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 31st July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from Weihaiwei is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YUSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 23rd July.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 26th July.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,723, Yamana, 6th July—Wakamatsu, 30th June, Cal—M.B.G.E.
 Lakang, Br. s.s. 977, Matwe, 25th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.
 Chieping, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 10th July—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.
 Tyders, Br. s.s. 4,800, W. R. Wallace, 12th July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.
 Haiching, Chinese s.s. Monro, 12th July—Tientsin, Gen.—O.M.B.N. Co.
 Olawa Maru, Jap. s.s. 876, N. Hyodo, 15th July—Moji, 7th July, Cal—M. B. K.
 Hongkong, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 13th July—Amoy, 15th July, Gen.—Chinese.
 Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,240, Shane, 11th July—Tientsin, 9th July, Gen.—B.S.S.
 Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Tamagawa, 15th July—Manila, 13th July, Gen.—N.Y.K.
 Polyzion, Br. s.s. 3,543, Costa, 15th July—Suez, 12th July, Gen.—M.M. Wood & Rice—B. & S.
 Tjmanook, Dut. s.s. 3,510, A.W. La Rooy, 13th July—Java 12th June, Suez—J. O. J. L.
 Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 15th July—Haiphong and Hulchow, 15th July, Gen.—A. R. Marly.
 Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th July—Canton, General—B. & S.
 Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Spittle, 18th July—Manila, 14th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Sangola, Br. s.s. 3,949, R. A. Milne, R. N. 13th July, Gen.—Singapore, 13th July, Gen.—D. Sassoon & Co.
 Namsang, Br. s.s. 3,591, H. Gilroy, 20th July—Singapore, 14th July, Gen.—L. O. S. Co.
 Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolt, 20th July—Manila, 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Empire, Br. s.s. 2,843, J. McGregor, 20th July—Moji, 16th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
 Tean, Br. s.s. 1,561, Trawbridge, 20th July—Manila, 18th July, Sugar—B. & S.
 Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Fasmors, 21st July—Swatow, 20th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
 Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, E. Farayth, 21st July—Tientsin 14th July, Gen.—B. & S.
 Dowanong, Br. s.s. 1,647, C. W. Shearer, 21st July—Batavia, 17th July, Gen.—Choy Chong.

TO SAIL.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73 Feet.

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Sails from Hongkong

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms); Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.
 DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
 Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	City of Rangoon	31st July
LONDON	Kandahar	25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July 1915.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON LEVEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE DEPTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT QUAYRY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	10' 6" (at bottom)	10'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	11'	10' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245	10' 6"	10'	7' 6"
Passing Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240	10'	10'	7' 6"
Passing Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	240	10'	10'	7' 6"
WATERLOO				
Commercial Dock	400	10'	10'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
East Dock	400	10'	10'	7' 6"
West Dock	400	10'	10'	7' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.M.E. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOODS

Relief Work Proceeds.

If the local interest in the Kwangtung floods has died down, it is more than can be said for the distress. The Sunn Lee, which returned from the Delta yesterday, had similar experience to those of other boats which we have detailed: encountered the same clamouring crowds in canoes, risking their lives and those of others for the sake of being the first to get the dose of rice, and the same artful tricks to obtain, if possible, a double dose. At Shui Hing the floods have fallen about fifteen feet. In Canton they have practically subsided in most places, though the water still reaches a fair height in the low district at the back of Sha Ksi. It is suggested now that the real responsibility for the flooding of Canton itself lies with the bursting of a dyke in the North River, subsequent to which, the water swooped straight down on the city. In any case the Chinese Government needed no further argument to convince it of the necessity for proper embanking and for putting the work into skilled and honest hands.

We learn from Mr. Ho Fook that the Tung Wah's distributing work is proceeding apace and that untiring efforts are being made to satisfy the hungry and to remove the homeless into safety. We append the Tung Wah's latest acknowledgment of subscriptions received.

We ought to add that the matters of ships using the river are justly incensed at the continual firing that goes on from the banks. So far as we can learn, no attempt on the part of the Kwangtung Government is made to check this; shots are fired wantonly by the villagers (a not inconsiderable proportion of whom are always in possession of arms) and, in some cases, people on the river boats have been injured or killed. It seems as though any steamboat proceeding to or from the flooded area is regarded as a fair mark for these irresponsible snipers and it is not surprising that captains should feel that they have a perfect right to fire back.

Subscription List No. 6.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, \$3000.
Canton Brothers Tobacco Company, \$1000.

Per Kwong Wah Hospital Collection No. 5,654.60.

Inhabitants of Aberdeen and Apichau 463.71.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd. 250.00.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Hon. Treasurer, St. John's Cathedral 249.72.

Inhabitants of Tai O 196.40.

Sale of Flags per Messrs. O. W. Fletcher, Fu Pak ying, L. Wan-nun and Tsui Wai-u 174.50.

The following subscribed \$100:

Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, Messrs. Kwong Tai, Messrs. Lee Chan, Messrs. Po Sang Cheong, Messrs. Po Hing Cheong, Messrs. Kwong Yan Sang, Yee Tak Company, Messrs. Chi Sang, Messrs. Sun On Wing, Lun Hing, Yat Yue, Yuet Loong Chan, J. R. Michael and Co., Tung Hip Loong, Yee Sang Yuen, Yee On Ioh shop, Union Trading Company, Mr. Leung Heung Tin, Chinese staff of the Kowloon Canton Railway British section.

The following subscribed \$70:

Staff of the H. K. & K. Wharf & Godown Company's West Point Godowns Messrs. Yuen Kee Chan.

The following subscribed \$50:

Mrs. Choy Wu Shi, Mr. L. E. C. Mr. A. O. Lung.

WHERE GERMANS FAIL

England Can Produce Larger Steel Ingots Than Krupp.

"I am sorry to have to confess it, but shortly before the war I was dining with the managing director of Krupp, who told me that they were making steel ingots weighing 110 tons for guns by the crucible process evolved 175 years ago by an Englishman, Benjamin Huntsman," said Professor John Oliver Arnold, of Sheffield University, at the Royal Institution on Tuesday.

Neither the Germans nor the Americans, however (proceeded the professor), could produce the Sheffield white crucible. That was a secret handed down from father to son in Sheffield.

In the North of England they were making ingots weighing 150 tons, and there were 12,000 ton presses squeezing out armour plate like cheese.

Professor Arnold went on to tell of what he described as a tragedy in the history of metallurgy. Mr. Martin, who originated the "open hearth method," was imitated by others and eventually disappeared. He was found in 1910 in the direst poverty. French and British metallurgists had now placed Mr. Martin in comfortable circumstances for the rest of his life, and he had been awarded the highest honour—the Bessemer Gold Medal.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Through the courtesy of the American Consul General, the telegram quoted below was received from the Manila observatory at 8 p.m. July 21, 1915. Typhoon north of Molocosa moving north-north-east or north-east.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila observatory at 11.15 a.m. July 22, 1915. Cyclone or Typhoon north of Molocosa. Killing up.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

The following arrived too late for correction on page four.

Indes.—\$133, cash buyers.

Douglas.—\$54 1/5, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$126, sales and buyers.

Luzons.—\$44, buyers.

Wharves.—\$73, buyers.

Docks.—\$75, buyers.

Cements.—\$85, buyers.

Langkats.—Tls. 38 1/2, buyers.

The "Yellow Dragon."

The magazine issued by Queen's College—the Yellow Dragon—contains much that is of general interest this month. Its best feature is, perhaps, a letter from the Dardanelles, dated May 14, which is full of live stuff, as engrossing to the outside reader as to the schoolboy. An article describing a winter trip to Ireland is both informative and exceedingly well written. An ambitious correspondent sends a letter to the editor, setting forth his reasons for applying for the post of commander of the Hong Kong aeroplanes; reasons which are so ingenious that one is almost tempted to say they deserve to be taken into serious consideration.

Fairless School, \$40.

The following subscribed, \$25.—Mr. R. O. H., Mr. G. R. S., Mr. J. E. Wollacott.

Miss E. E. Kenny, \$20.

Wantsai Government School, \$14.

Already acknowledged, \$195.

681.22.

Total \$203,992.15.

THE ARSON CHARGE.

Cross-examination for the Defence.

This afternoon, Mr. R. Lindell continued the hearing of the arson case in connection with the fire at 158, Queen's Road.

Inspector Gordon, in answer to Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the defence, detailed the positions of the various fittings in the ground which was occupied by the first defendant who, with his foks, was carrying on a tailoring business. There were two hanging kerosene lamps as well as gas fittings for the purpose of illumination. There was a reservoir for a lamp, capable of holding two or three gallons of kerosene beneath the stairs.

A draught coming in through the door on the ground floor passing up the staircase might account for the flames coming out of the first floor windows, as the Chinese constable saw, but when witness looked up the staircase it was not well light. The fire was just beginning to shoot out between the steps.

Mr. Shenton said he was going to suggest that two gas jets had been left burning, half turned on, if the wind had blown the flames out a kerosene lamp burning near by might have caused the fire. The witness agreed that this might be the case. The fire brigade pumped many hundreds of gallons of water into the shop at considerable force. The force of the water was such as to strew the contents of the shop all over the place. The kerosene reservoir was found, after the fire, full of water.

Mr. Shenton remarked that that was probably the kerosene which was seen coming out of the building on the surface of the water.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 56 issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. to-day.

Parades.

There will be no parade to-morrow, Friday July the 23rd. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Monday, July the 26th, on the Cricket ground, at 5.15 p.m. for Company Drill, and on Friday, July the 30th at the same time and place for Battalion Drill Happy Valley. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Recruits will parade under Sgt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, July the 28th, and Thursday, July the 29th. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. "D" Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, July the 28th, at 5.30 p.m. under Sgt. Major Cooke. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Signallers will parade at Murray Battery on Wednesday, July the 28th at 5.30 p.m.

Class of Instruction.

In future the class of instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday in every week. The next class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, July the 27th. Dress Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoner of War Camp Guard.

The H. K. V. C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Friday, July the 23rd.

Promotion.

Lee-Sergt. G. U. Moxon to be Sergeant.

Postings.

Sergt. G. O. Moxon is posted to Coy. "A" Section 4, Pte. H. O. Holt having joined is posted to Coy. "B" Section 4, Pte. A. J. Carter having joined is posted to Coy. "A" Section 3, Pte. L. A. Cosart having joined is posted to Coy. "A" Section 2.

Note. Braces must not be worn when parading in shirt sleeves. Khaki shirt, collars and ties must be worn.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Just at that moment, fortunately, three Canadian bombers, who had passed down the line, came to our assistance and kept the Germans well in hand while we built our double block. During that attack, I am sorry to say, I lost two out of my three subalterns (the fourth has not yet returned). Poor old Roy was shot through the body after we had got about half way, and though we quickly got his wound dressed and moved him back on a stretcher, he died in hospital the same night. Basil was simply magnificent all through; as soon as Roy (who was bomb officer) was wounded, Basil went up to the front and by his coolness and courage helped materially towards the success of the affair, and at last, when all our bombers had been killed and there was just the chance that the Germans might bomb us back again before we could block the trench, he picked up a rifle and ran along their parapet picking off the German bombers until an exploding bomb blew the lower half of his face off. Even then he had sufficient strength left and sufficient thoughtfulness to write me a note and send it by messenger saying that he was very sorry he was "out of action." Poor old chap he was full of pluck right to the end. In that part of the trench we only took two unwounded prisoners, though several wounded, and we were glad to be able to rescue a wounded Canadian who had been captured four days before. You cannot imagine the awful state of the trench; instead of the beautifully clean and sanitary trenches we had known before, we found everything in a most loathsome state. The Germans about here never bother to bury their dead; they leave them lying in places two and three deep, on the floor of the trench, or build them up in front to form a parapet where sandbags have been knocked down by shell fire. It was simply too horrible for words, walking along the trench over a floor of bodies, some of which had been there for weeks. Well, we got to the point I mentioned above about 3 o'clock, and there we remained the whole day without food or water, for we had had to leave everything of that sort behind us, and it was impossible to get anything up to us during the day. Everything had to come about 300 yards across open country from our old first line trench—now the support trench. So we simply had to parch in the blazing sun, and make the best of it, doing what we could, weary though we all were, to put the trench into decent order.

Fight for the Fort.

This vivid descriptive letter concludes as follows:—"During the afternoon orders came from the Brigade that we were to push right on again that night and take the remaining 250 yards of trench and the fort at the end of it; but I wrote to the colonel and told him my men were really not in a fit state to do it; they were very weary and rather shaken after the experience of the previous night, and had neither food nor water for 24 hours, and if the attack was to be a success it should be made by fresh troops. So he sent another company (No. 4) up to relieve mine, and brought us back to the second line trench. The other company managed to work along the remaining part of the trench all right, but could not take the fort, where the Germans had a garrison of about 60 men and two machine guns. However, they double blocked and built a barricade within about 40 yards of the fort and made good their part of the trench, and the following evening my Company was sent up again for an assault on the fort in the dark. I went

along and had a good look at the place from both sides, and came to the conclusion that to storm it with 100 men (which was all I was to have—70 of my own and 30 from another company) in the bright moonlight would have been mere suicide. We should every one of us have been wiped out by the machine guns. So I sent a message through the colonel to the Brigade to say that it would be wise to knock the place to pieces with lyddite first. This they agreed to do at dawn, but when dawn came, for some reason or other, the order was cancelled and no artillery bombardment took place, but we were expected to make an assault just the same. However, fortunately for us, the Germans during the night had come to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valour, and had removed their two machine guns and most of the garrison, and when we made the assault and I jumped up on the parapet demanding their surrender, those who were left threw down their rifles and put up their hands, so that we gained a bloodless victory. We took one officer and 21 men prisoners (unwounded) besides 15 wounded, one trench mortar, and about 400 rifles and any amount of ammunition; but although we searched everywhere, we could not find either of the two machine guns, though we found plenty of bolts of ammunition for them. This fort was, if possible even worse from a sanitary point of view than the trench we first took, and it took us two days of hard work to clean it up and bury all the dead, put it in a proper state of defence, &c. But at length our time came for a short respite, and last night we were relieved by another battalion of our brigade and came back for a short rest, for which we are all very grateful.

Poulton's Grave.

It is announced that Carpentier, the famous heavy weight boxing champion, concerning whom there have been rumours abroad, is quite fit and in good health. Since the beginning of the war he had been acting as a motor car driver, but is now attached to the Military Aviation Service, and has just obtained his pilot certificate. His temperament and physique should enable him to win fame against the German Taube machines or the Zeppelins. The whole world has been thrilled by the description this week of the splendid feat accomplished by the young English aviator who blew up a Zeppelin with an incendiary bomb at a height of 8,000 feet and was hurled by the force of the explosion round and round like a spent rocket. A recent despatch from a Rouer correspondent in France, describing a visit to Ploegsteert Wood, which Tommy Atkins with characteristic genius has christened "Plug Street" contains the following tragic reference to one of our splendid sportsman fighters who now sleeps his last sleep there. He writes "Here and there one comes across miniature cemeteries, containing the bodies of those who have fallen in the wood. In such spots, sheltered by the overhanging trees, lies Lieutenant W. Poulton Palmer, the Rugby international who was shot through the head some time back while engaged with a working party. His grave is in perfect order, with the grass mowed and covered with flowers and surrounded by a wooden fence." Few sportsmen could read that simple statement quite unmoved. Here was one, in the flower of his youth, who, if ever men was, was made in the image of God. And even that splendid figure is still for ever. That fine chivalrous face is set in death eternal. Poulton sleeps in the little Flanders wood—a gallant and matchless international player of the game. The Kaiser has some appalling crimes to answer for.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Trading With the Enemy in China.

The following leader was taken from the Times of June 3.

The serious issue presented by the attitude of the British Government on the question of trading with the enemy in China has at last been brought to a head. It cannot remain where it is now, nor can it be further shelved after many months of quiet but persistent protest. The China Association produced considerable correspondence on the subject at its annual meeting in London on Tuesday, and the chairman of the association, Mr. F. Anderson, made a strong appeal to the Government. On the same day the new British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai passed a resolution urging an amendment of the King's Regulations, and our Shanghai Correspondent telegraphed that German trade in China was reviving "in consequence of support from Manchester," a statement frequently made and never yet denied. The present position can be very briefly explained. The British Government came last autumn to the conclusion that German houses established in neutral countries "outside Europe" were not to be subjected to the law against trading with the enemy. There were certain qualifications, but that was the broad result of the definitions then laid down. The decision specially affected the German houses in China, some of which have very intimate relations with Manchester. The British merchants in China, and the China Association in London, have repeatedly protested against this conferment of the status of neutrals upon Germans in China, who necessarily remain German subjects, because they are under extra-territorial jurisdiction. The Prize Court at Alexandria, adjudicating upon goods shipped by a German at Shanghai, and subsequently captured, held that the shipper was an alien enemy, and the finding was undoubtedly correct. The Government have gone to the length of expressing the view that trade between Great Britain and Germany in China is "undesirable," but they refuse to prohibit it. It is contended that they have taken this course in deference to powerful influences exerted at Manchester. There is ample evidence to warrant the belief that trade between Manchester and Germany in China really amounts in many instances to trading between Manchester and Germany, because most of these German firms maintain definite relations with their own country. On the other hand, the practice is finding warm defenders who are expressing their views in letters to the Manchester newspapers. We think the Government pursued a middle course from good though mistaken motives, and that if they took the only logical view, namely that Germans in China are enemies within the meaning of the Act, Manchester trade would not really suffer, because it would quickly be transferred to purely British channels.

WAR ITEMS.

Like Father, Like Son. A commission has been granted to Mr. Leon Cody, eldest son of the late Colonel Cody, as an aviator in the Royal Naval Air Service. All Colonel Cody's three sons are now serving the British Government. Vivian, the second eldest, is at the Royal Aircraft Factory, and Frank, the youngest, at the front. Colonel Cody was killed while flying in August, 1913. He was a naturalised Englishman of American extraction.

To Squirt Burning Liquid. Amsterdam, June 3.—The Tjii publishes a letter from Germany, despatched in such a way as not to pass through the censor's hands, which says that a new building has been erected at Krupp for the manufacture of some mysterious new war engine, which is believed to be a monster machine for squirting burning liquid to a long distance.

New Type of Respirator. The Secretary of the War Office announced on June 3 that an improved type of respirator had been adopted as the official pattern on the recommendation of a special expert committee. Ample supplies of this respirator are now available at the front, and it is undesirable, as well as unnecessary, for the public to supply their soldier friends with other patterns.

Dernburg A Traitor. Copenhagen, June 9.—The intervention of Italy has caused the Conservative papers to begin a wild attack on the Jews. The Kreuz Zeitung and Tageszeitung are saying that d'Annunzio is a Jew, whose former name was Rappoport. A Hessian paper says Sannino is a Jew, and as such has "been very expensive." Von Bodelschwing, at a meeting of the Deutsche Wehrverein, publicly stated that the Jews had caused the war. Dernburg, a German Jew in America, had been a traitor to German interests.

House of Commons Casualties. The official announcement that Mr. Agar-Robartes, the Liberal member for St. Austell, has been wounded brings the number of House of Commons casualties up to 12. The full list is as follows:—

Killed.—Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Gladstone.

Wounded.—Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Sandys, Captain Campbell, Mr. Wedgwood, Major Archer-Shee, Mr. Raymond Greene, Mr. Agar-Robartes.

Prisoners of War.—Lord Dalrymple (since succeeded to the peerage), Major Morrison-Bell.

Railway Construction Men from Canada.

Ottawa, June 1.—Mr. George Barry, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, yesterday inspected the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, which is now mobilised at St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. Barry afterwards expressed himself as more than pleased at the fitness of the corps. Two men are above the average in physique.

The corps is made up exclusively of men from Canadian railways, and they are all experts in various branches of railway construction and working.

Italy's Soldier King. Paris, June 8.—A message from Milan to the Matin says it is learned that during one of the recent encounters with the Austrians a shell burst within fifty yards of the King of Italy. His Majesty, however, paid no attention to the occurrence. He is living the ordinary life of his troops, and often goes into the firing line. The enthusiasm aroused amongst the troops is such that a few days ago, while they were about, "Long live the King," His Majesty, turning to one of his officers, remarked: "One would think they wished me to join with them in shouting 'Long live the King.'"

Exchange.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be held on Thursday, the 29th July, 1915, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members will be held on Thursday, 29th July, at 4.30 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules:—

1. That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rules to be numbered XXII, viz:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

This undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co. Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"COMET,"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders, Nos. 33 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 517.

Don't forget after the Show Street, and Light Refreshments. ALEXANDER & CO. Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT OF THE CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS GO.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY WITH FOUR NEW AND POPULAR PLAYS.

JULY 25th.—The Great American Mining Drama.
"THE BARRIER"
By Rex Beach.

JULY 26th.—The Screaming Farce Comedy.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
Mr. Smith. Charles Howitt.

JULY 31st.—The Amusing Comedy.
"DON"
A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON, A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, A TEAR.

JULY 31st.—The Latest London Success.
"MILESTONES"
AUGUST 2nd.—LAST PERFORMANCE.
The Famous Comedy.
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 20th July, 1915

The Four Devils

A Great Tragedy in 3 parts, 2,000 feet long.

Friday, 23rd July, 1915

A Grand Benefit Night in aid of the Canton Flood Fund.

When the Final Episodes of the
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

Will be exhibited, also a Musical Treat by
PROF. GONZALES.

Prices \$2 D.C. } All proceeds to go
\$1 Stalls } to Fund.

Soldiers and Sailors 50 cents.

BIJOU THEATRE.

21st, 22nd & 23rd July

The thrilling detective drama
THE MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET

in 3 parts, length 5,000 feet.

also
a set of Comic Pictures.

MATINEE:

Every Wednesday & Saturday.

NOTICES.

STOVES AND BLOWLAMPS.

Alex. Ross & Co. have recently taken over the agency of the "Optimus" works, Stockholm, and will be pleased to supply from stock any kind of Kerosene Stove or Blowlamp at very reasonable prices.

Please call to inspect at Machinery Office
4, Des Voeux Road.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT

Best Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shiu	"	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
"corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sam	"	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
"Liver—Ngau Kon	"	6
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau tau keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb.	25
"Leg—Young Pei	"	25
"Shoulder—Young Shan	"	24
"Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
"Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head & Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Young Sam	each	8
"Liver—Young Kon	"	28
"Kidneys—Young Yiu	"	28
"Sausages—Young Cheung	"	20
"Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chickens—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
"Ospans, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
"Ducks—Ap	"	32
"Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
"Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupe—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fo Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tan Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	"	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	"	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	"	60

FRUITS

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
"(Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	"	18

肉食

Bans 1st, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Hong Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
"America—Kam Shan Liag Mung	10
Licenses Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 28
"Fresh	1b 28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet	5
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	8
"(Canton), Cooking—Fai Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumpkin, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
"Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
"Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
"Cheek	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
"(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
"Sprout—Ah Choi	10
"Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
"Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	1b 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	1b 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
"Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Li Chu Lin	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	1b 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
"old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	1
"Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b 6
"Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okra—	1b
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
"Green—Shang Chong	6
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	1b 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b 8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
"Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tse	3
"American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
"Fochow—Fochow Shu Tse	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Ching Tan	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	8
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wa Tau	6
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
"English—Young Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
"(American)—Kam-san Hoi Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ts Shu	6
"English—Young Kan Choi	6

海鮮

Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	07
Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
Sugar—	
Onbe, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.16
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

Frozen Meat

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

Market Produce—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clauses 5 and 6 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914) and in the above Schedule shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

July 21, 1.40 a.m.

A Paris communique reports only local cannonades and a violent bombardment of Rheims, which killed several civilians. A French airship on Monday night dropped twenty-three bombs on the military station and ammunition depot at Vignoulles les Hatton Chatel.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

July 21, 4.35 a.m.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

CUSTOMS WAR POWERS BILL.

July 21, 4.25 a.m.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Customs War Powers (No 2) Bill, which Mr. E. G. Prentiss, Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade, explained was to restrict trading with the enemy in Siam, China and elsewhere.

Mr. G. Cave, K.C., (Conservative, Kings-on) said he understood the position to be that whereas Britishers abroad were at present prohibited by proclamation from trading with the enemy, Britishers at home were not under the same disability and this Bill equalised the position.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

FURTHER MARKED PROGRESS.

July 21, 1.00 a.m.

A Rome communique reports that the Italian offensive has continued along the whole of the Isonzo front. More trenches and five hundred more prisoners have been captured on the Carso plateau and counter-attacks repulsed, the fighting continuing throughout the night.

DRAFT OF AMERICAN NOTE APPROVED.

July 21, 1.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson and the Cabinet have approved the draft of the Note to Germany.

EARL KITCHENER AND THE INDIANS.

July 21, 5.35 p.m.

Earl Kitchener inspected the Indian hospitals at Brighton yesterday.

GERMANY'S REAL HATE.

New Explanation by a Professor.

The Vorwarts quotes a noteworthy article contributed to the Forum by the well-known Munich Professor, Wilhelm Herzog, who asks:

Did we, and do we, hate England? Is there any such hate outside the ranks of professional lyrical poets and other intellectuals of the same stamp? We hate neither the English, nor the French, nor the Russian people. We only hate those who are responsible for the present war. There are everywhere certain "idealists." It is they who exhaust themselves in sentiments of national hostility. In England they cry out: *Germanism esse delendum*. In France they refuse to listen to any peace which is not accompanied by the breaking up of the German Empire. . . . Analogous demands have also been heard in Germany. Not only Chauvinist politicians, but also celebrated scientists and artists, who in time of peace liked to regard themselves as liberal minded, men like Haackel and Ostwald, were seeking to bring their infatuation down to a formula. But after ten months of war we observe already the gradual eclipse of all Imperialist demands. Everywhere people have been constrained to recognize that the objects proclaimed by intoxicated Nationalists cannot be attained—indeed, that Europe, if these objects could be attained, would rather seek her last refuge in suicide. It is no longer possible to triumph in Europe as a world-lord. . . . The German Chancellor has declared that the present war is for Germany a war of conquest. All our enemies believe the contrary. They have, by their propaganda, fanned the

passions of their respective peoples and have almost gained the sympathy of the neutrals. We have here, then, a misunderstanding which it would be easy to clear up. Let us remove it, then, Professor Herzog is a courageous man, but so far, it would seem, only the Socialist Press has taken notice of his utterance.

The Submarine War. Some sense is also spoken by Professor Franz Eulenburg the Leipzig economist, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, on the universal rise of prices in the belligerent as well as neutral countries. Referring to the case of England, he says:

England has so far succeeded in maintaining her sea traffic to a large extent also in the time of war. It is true that the submarine war has caused her some losses and contributed towards the rise of freight rates; but apart from that—and we should not indulge in any self-deception—it has not reduced the imports into England to such an extent as some think. . . . Still, the prices of necessities of life have attained a hitherto unknown level. . . . It is naturally assumed that this is due, in the first instance, to the danger of mines and submarines. This is an error. . . . A simple arithmetical calculation will show that even the greatest enhancement of freight and insurance cost can have but an insignificant influence upon the prices. If the shipping rates for corn from Chicago to London have risen from 12s. 0/6s. per ton, it still makes only 8d. per quarter wheat, whereas the increase of price has been 27s. . . . The writer attributes the rise of food prices in England to American speculation, but his remarks are chiefly valuable as helping to cure the German newspaper public from their wild notions as to the economic effect of the German submarine "blockade."—*Daily News*.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 17th instant the Letter Boxes in Kowloon will be cleared as follows:

Box No. 3 Sham Shui Po, Week days, Time Clearance, 2.10 a.m., 3.20 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 3.40 a.m.

Box No. 4 Commercial Docks, Week days, Time of Clearance, 2.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 3.00 a.m.

Box No. 5 Junction Shanghai & Argyle Sts., Week days, Time of Clearance, 2.35 a.m., 3.40 & 3.55 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 3.05 a.m.

Box No. 6 Yau Ma Tei Police Station, Week days, Time of Clearance, 2.40 a.m., 3.40 & 3.50 p.m., Sundays & Holidays 3.10 p.m.

The Harbour Office Telegraphs have been removed to the G.P.O.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Mail Service to Canton Chinese Post Office, Wuchow, Samsui, is resumed from to-day, parcel post excepted.

The Parcel Post to Canton British Post Office is resumed from to-day.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Atlantic, 23rd inst.
America (ex Korea) Awa Maru, 1st prox.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits—Per DERWENT, 22nd July, 2 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUTCHOW, 22nd July, 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 23rd July, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per SANGOLA, 23rd July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Moji—Per NANSANG, 23rd July, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 24th July.

French Mail.
Saloon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per ATLANTIQUE, 24th July, noon.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 24th July, 2 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 24th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 24th July, 3 p.m.
(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday 28th July.)

Shanghai, North China—Per CHOY-SANG, 24th July, 5 p.m.

MONDAY 26th July.

Philippine Is.—TEAN, 26th inst. 3 p.m.
Hohow, & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 26th July, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27th July.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per AT-SUTA M., 27th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Taiwan—Per DAIJIN M., 27th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S., South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per SHINTO MARU, 27th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th July, 1.30 p.m.

Formosa, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, U. Kingdom via Canada—Per SADO M., 27th inst. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29th July.

Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles & U. Kingdom—Per KASHIMA M., 29th July, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 30th July.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 30th July, 1.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd August.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S., South America, Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per PERSIA, 3rd August, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 3rd August, 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 3rd Aug. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th August.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 25th Aug. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Luchow, Br. ss. 1,321, D. R. Dewies, 21st July—Shanghai, Gen.—B & S.

Linan, Br. ss. 1,356, E. T. Pottinger, 22nd July—Shanghai 18th July, Gen.—B & S.

Pheumphen, Br. ss. 1,065, W. C. Bird, 22nd July—Saigon, 17th July, Rice & General.—Owner.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. ss. 1,458, Shincho, 22nd July—Moji, 17th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Phu-Yen, Fr. ss. 1,246, Rehaut, 22nd July—Saigon, 18th July, Rice—Bradley Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. ss. 2,390, 22nd July—Keelung, 20th July, Gen.—Doddwell Co.

DEPARTED.

July 21

Chenan for Shanghai
Chao Chou Fu for Bangkok via Swatow
Rio Paig for Saigon
Kwang Lee for Shanghai
Kamakura Maru for Shanghai and Kobe
Jinsen Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Taming for Iloilo via Manila
Hohow for Haiphong via Pakhoi
Huanggang for Shanghai via Ningpo
Lycapn for Liverpool via Singapore
Kelyo Maru for Haiphong
Hongkong for Haiphong and Hohow

July 22

Linan for Canton
Kashang for Saigon
Standard for Saigon
Wada Maru for Moji
Hohow for Tientsin via Chefoo
Hohow for Pakhoi via Hohow
Choyang for Canton
Nishiro Maru for Kobe
Derwent for Singapore
Kueichow for Canton
Luchow for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

July 22

Per ss. Luchow, from Shanghai, D. O. B. Leely, Mr and Mrs Alberg Mouricou Bureaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Luchow, from Shanghai, D. O. B. Leely, Mr and Mrs Alberg Mouricou Bureaux.

WATER RETURN.

Level, and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st July, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tytan (10ft. 9in. 8in. 7in. 6in. 5in. 4in. 3in. 2in. 1in. 0in. Below)

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 10.45—With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly throughout the area; it remains relatively low upon the continent and over France.

The anticyclone has strengthened it is now central to the S.E. of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S. winds, light to moderate; fair generally.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 22nd July, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wootook 7a 29.91 ne 2

Hakodate 7a 29.81 ss 4

Kochi 7a 29.81 ss 4

Nagasaki 7a 29.81 ss 4

Kagima 7a 29.81 ss 4

Oshima 7a 29.81 ss 4

Naha 7a 29.81 ss 4

Shiomi 7a 29.81 ss 4

Shima 7a 29.81 ss 4

Chafoo 7a 29.81 ss 4

Whaiwei 7a 29.81 ss 4

Hankow 7a 29.81 ss 4

Lohang 7a 29.81 ss 4

Kiukiang 7a 29.81 ss 4

Shanghai 7a 29.81 ss 4

Gutaleff 7a 29.81 ss 4

Sharp F. 7a 29.81 ss 4

Amoy 7a 29.81 ss 4

Swatow 7a 29.81 ss 4

Taihou 7a 29.81 ss 4

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LONDON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles Kashgar Capt. H. N. Rivers } noon 30th July } Freight & Passage

LONDON via Usual Ports Malta Capt. C. O. Talbot } noon 14th Aug. } Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO Nore Capt. D. Asbury } about 26th Aug. } Freight & Passage

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915

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SIBERIA TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at 1 noon.

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Agents

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